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DEVELOPING THE DIVIDE DISTRICT.

ONE of the most gratifying features of the present movement in the Tonopah Gold Mountain country is the fact that the offerings of fresh promotions have been absorbed fully by the thrifty citizens of Tonopah with very slender assistance from the outside. Every new company promoted has been oversubscribed and there is more money waiting for other companies to place their promotion offerings. One reason for this generous support is the undeniable fact that every company beginning work in the district is starting out with the knowledge that a strong treasury is essential to the success of the undertaking. Tonopah or vicinity has never been the scene of cheap mining. In the days of Jim Butler the camp received a wonderful impetus from the fact that fabulous values were found almost at grass roots but, since the passing of the surface enrichment, it has been well understood that mining in Tonopah and surrounding country is an expensive proposition but that the ultimate reward is commensurate with the investment. Predicting their undertakings with this knowledge every new company on the Divide has gone into the business with first class equipment capable of sinking to depth and with the assurance that there is enough money in sight to see them through the prospective development. Every company is backed by a large percentage of its stock in the treasury which may be realized when the blocking out of one actually begins. A visit to the Divide brings the satisfying evidence that in every case the active companies are going into this game with as high priced and efficient equipment as ever seen in a new mining district. They all seem actuated by the conviction that their efforts will eventually be rewarded and they are all equipped for mining and not gophering with the idea of making a surface showing to unload stock. Whenever one sees companies beginning business with 100-hp. electric hoists and 10-drill compressors the fact is obvious that the owners of these plants are men who know their business and who are engaged in legitimate mining. Ten years ago the sight of a million dollar concern operating with a tripod and a one-horse whim was not uncommon but that system does not fit in with the prospects of the Divide district. The ledges are of such magnitude that it is morally certain that they continue to depth and ramify a large area and the backers of these companies know it pays better to begin right and work rapidly than to flounder away valuable time with makeshift appliances. Every company in the field so far has the backing of experienced mining men who are guided in a large measure by their own observations in the parent mine of the district to which they have access at stated hours with unlimited opportunity for taking measurements and visualizing the titanic bodies that carry their fabulous wealth to the proven depth of 500 feet. These are the reasons why the Tonopah Gold Mountain Divide district appeals to mining men who have seen millions spent in developing mines with only a tike of the showing of this young camp.

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO?

THAT'S the question that has come before every session of the legislature since 1908 and one that appears as far from solution at present as ever it was. The Banquo's ghost of unneeded bank depositors known as the receivership of the State Bank and Trust company is as far from solution as at any time in its offensive history. The whole business is one of the most damnable conspiracies against public decency and good morals for it is taking away from plundered depositors who are too poor to hire special counsel what little they worked for in the pioneer years of the settlement of southern Nevada. The deposits represent the savings of those who can least afford to lose the funds which have served as a foothold for every session of the legislature for the last ten years. There is no sign of a settlement and it begins to appear that we shall witness the same burlesque that has been the closing feature of every legislative session—a puerile investigation sprung at the last minute when there is no time left to deliberate, summon witnesses or adopt any means for ending the farce which has proved extremely profitable to the receiver while bringing disaster to the depositors. If this state is represented by any man or set of men with backbone enough to rise in his seat and occupy the floor for a brief hour or two narrating the devilishness of this receivership, the Bonanza will cheerfully credit the gentleman with sincerity of purpose and assure him that his every utterance will have the endorsement of the deluded people whose earnings and savings were swallowed up by the exploiting of the affairs of the State Bank and Trust company for the benefit of one man.

HOLDING DOWN SILVER

WHILE the government is doing what it can to prolong its grip on the country certain industries would greet with joy the announcement that the price fixing age had passed into history. The silver miner is one who is entitled to consideration for there is no longer any method or excuse in maintaining the rigid price fixing system by which the white metal is riveted down to the \$1.01 1/2 an ounce which was adopted as a standard for moving the accumulation of silver dollars held in the treasury with the primary motive of aiding Great Britain to maintain its trade balance and to regulate the price of the Indian rupee. The Boston News Letter holds forth the promise that the lid will be raised and that control will be lifted in thirty days. With the passing of silver control it is expected that there will be a sudden cessation of imports from India but that is begging the question for the Oriental countries can look only to the western markets for their buyers and merchandise and all natural commodities will move as before with the exception that the rupee will gather unto itself a value to which it is rightfully entitled in the same measure as the American silver dollar which has been held down by artificial restraints created by

governments for the purpose of selfishly preserving a false trade balance. Any advance in the price of silver would count immeasurably for the mines of Tonopah which will rank as the greatest producers in the world by the end of the year if our hopes of the Tonopah Gold Mountain country are realized only on a 50 per cent basis. The factor that makes for an assured market for all the silver that can be mined for several years to come is the practical demonetization of gold in European countries and the shortage of minor coins. This shortage is carried to such an extreme that in France they are using aluminum for fractional currency. With the removal of governmental control of silver the commercial demand will be revived and the arts will come in for their quota of the consumption which has been restricted through the demands of war.

Making a job for Engineer Scruggins seems to be keeping the governor awake at nights. The only cure for this species of insomnia, in his imagination, is to combine a whole lot of offices and give this one man the aggregate salaries. This certainly is a fine way of beating the devil around a stump. The suggestion is not likely to inspire voters with hope for other reforms which bear the O. K. of the administration.

The man up a tree would like to know just what became of all the retrenchment measures that everybody promised everybody else prior to election. So far there has been nothing but bills for appropriations and devising fresh ways for spending the money that Nevada has not got to spend.

MOST MOMENTOUS SESSION OF CONGRESS PASSES INTO HISTORY

(Continued From Page One.)

In both senate and house since President Wilson's inauguration six years ago now have passed. In the new congress, the senate will have 49 Republicans and 47 Democrats and the house 238 Republicans and 193 Democrats, 1 Socialist, 2 Independents and one Prohibitionist.

Many veterans in both houses retired with today's adjournment. In the senate these included Senators Sausbury of Delaware, president pro tempore; Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip; Shafroth of Colorado, Thompson of Kansas, Hardwick of Georgia, Hollis of New Hampshire, and Vandaman of Mississippi. Goff of West Virginia, Smith of Michigan and Weeks of Massachusetts. Among prominent representatives whose services ended were Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman elected to the house; Meyer London of New York, Socialist; Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the appropriations committee; Hayes, California; Keating, Colorado; Powers, Kentucky; Foster, Illinois; Cox, Barnhart and Dixon of Indiana; Miller, Minnesota; Borland, Missouri; Parker, New Jersey; Gordon, Ohio; Farr, Pennsylvania; O'Shaunessy, Rhode Island; Slayden, Gregg and Dies, Texas; and Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin.

New members of the next congress include Senators-elect Harrison, Mississippi; Harris, Georgia; Stanley, Kentucky; Capper, Kansas; Edge, New Jersey; Ekins, West Virginia; McCormick, Illinois; Newberry, Michigan; and Walsh, Massachusetts.

Partisan politics, although it caused the mandate for change from Democratic to Republican control of congress, was largely buried during the war period, war measures being hastily rushed through with big bipartisan majorities. Many acute controversies, however, marked the congress. Among these were the 1917-1918 question of war efficiency, developed from an investigation of the senate military committee and reaching a climax in the dispute between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the committee. Others involved the league of nations, the Overman bill conferring unlimited authority on the president to reorganize government departments, government control of railroads and the food control act.

During the first session of the congress, devoted largely to prosecution of the war, among the important measures passed were: The war declaration against Germany, signed April 6, 1917; the selective draft act; the law for seizure of interned German ships; the war risk insurance bureau act; the first war revenue bill; the food and fuel control law; the daylight saving measure; the initial and record-breaking aviation appropriation of \$640,000,000; the trading with the enemy act; and measures providing for soldiers and sailors insurance and protection of their civil rights at home.

Outstanding measures of the second, long session, were: The Austrian war declaration; the national prohibition resolution; the Webb export trade act; the alien property custodian bill; the laws for government control of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, cables and radio facilities; the second draft law; the

ONE COLORADO COUNTY OUT FOR GOOD ROADS

(By Associated Press.)
 LITTLETON, Colo., March 4.—Arapahoe county is ready to do its part toward building a cement highway from Littleton to Colorado Springs, according to Theodore Taylor, chairman of the board of county commissioners, who says plans for the road are under consideration by the state highway commission and he expects work to be started this spring.

The road would cost more than \$1,000,000 and half the expense would be borne by the federal government. Taylor believes construction of the road would be an excellent means to provide employment for returned soldiers and at the same time link Colorado Springs to Denver by way of the cement road at

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